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MERCHANT TAILORS
Spring and Summer.
THOMAS HUGHES,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 85 Cor. Monroe & Water Sts.,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Would respectfully call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his extensive and carefully selected stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings,
Now being received, and to which he is daily adding from the EASTERN MARKET.
A FULL LINE OF
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, TIES, SCARVES, COLLARS, &c., &c.
Always on hand, an elegant assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
Of our own Manufacture, and made
EQUAL TO EASTERN WORK.
Constantly in stock and for sale at
VERY LOW FIGURES.
mar26 **THOS. HUGHES**
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

CHAS. PFAFFENBACH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 75 Main Street,
CENTRE WHEELING.
Would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Scotch Coatings, &c.
Which will be made to order on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices. Also, a complete assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of
Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Ties, Under-shirts, &c., &c.
mar15 **CHAS. PFAFFENBACH**

FALL AND WINTER.
JOHN L. RICE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 38 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Would respectfully invite the attention of his customers and the public generally to his large and complete stock of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of all kinds of Foreign & Domestic CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, &c.
The most complete stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
in the city, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine before purchasing.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
At the shortest possible notice.
I have secured the services of A. J. Adams, one of the late firm of A. M. Adams & Co., who will be pleased to see his old customers at this house.

WINE & LIQUORS.
G. W. FRANZHEIM & CO.,
157 MARKET STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
LIQUORS,
RARE JUST RECEIVED BY
DIRECT IMPORTATION
ANOTHER INVOICE OF
SUPERIOR COGNAC BRANDY
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.
Also, keep constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail prices,
Purest Brandy, Wines, Gins, &c.,
The Oldest Rye and Bourbon Whiskies,
AND THE FINEST
CATAWBA AND CONCORD WINES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
G. W. FRANZHEIM & CO.
jan6
HARLAN & BOWMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEPHENS'
Fire-Proof Iron Slag Roofing
and Paving,
Chapline St., Between First & Marshall Sts.,
WHEELING, W. VA.
All orders for putting on the above Roofing promptly attended to.
CHOICE DRIED PEACHES,
15 Bunches Choice Southern Hales.
Just received and for sale by
HENRY K. LIST & CO.

The Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVIII. WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1870. NO. 188.

Carr's Confession—A Hamburg.
And now comes the Barnsville Enterprise and upsets all the popular indignation and horror excited by the confession of the late THOS. D. CARR, the murderer. The Enterprise, (which we believe is better informed in the matter than any paper in Baltimore county,) don't believe CARR ever committed any murder save that for which he was hung. Not that the confession was fixed up to sell, for the Enterprise thinks Mr. A. C. MILLER, who wrote it, wrote with conscientious fidelity just what CARR told him. But it thinks CARR made up all the terrible stories of his various crimes out of pure bravado; and there is much in the character of the narrative to confirm that idea. We quote an important statement in regard to CARR's former confession:

"It will be remembered that on the Sunday after the murder was committed, Carr made full confession of his crime, which was committed by writing by Dr. Strahl. We obtained from the Doctor the substance of this confession and were convinced by subsequent events that this was the most correct and reliable version of the tragedy that has ever made or is likely to make its appearance. Dr. Strahl related to us, that after the taking of Carr's confession was concluded, he stooped down to Carr, who, on account of his wound, spouted with great difficulty, and asked him to tell him truthfully whether he had ever murdered any one besides Louisa Fox. Carr, who, at that time, despaired of ever getting well, answered on the word of a dying man that he had not. Upon being asked why he had said that, he replied that he had done it 'just for the sake of getting well.' The fact that Carr gave no date to any of his achievements, and that some of his statements have already been denied, adds to the doubts that are entertained in many quarters as to the genuineness of his confession. It will probably never be known whether it is true or false.

Land and Labor in Philadelphia.
It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars—earning an average of sixteen per cent a year—are employed in Philadelphia in the business of erecting houses for sale. The usual mode of procedure is as follows: A capitalist buys three or four acres in the outskirts of the city, has streets run through the property, and then advances to a mechanic about sixty per cent of the cost of building a block of houses. When completed, the owner of the fee makes a deed conveying the property to a builder, reserving a rent-charge of so much a year. The rent-charge is sold by the capitalist and the process begins again. The builder retains the houses—known as "barns houses"—to persons of small means, and each being subject to a ground-rent of two-thirds of its value, more or less, the amount to be paid by the purchaser is small. The greatest demand is for houses of six to eight rooms, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, and kitchen ranges, worth about twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars apiece. A mechanic or clerk who can raise seven or eight hundred dollars can buy a comfortable little house with his money and pay off the ground-rent at his convenience. These ground-rents are peculiar to Pennsylvania, and are the result of the absence of "banking facilities," they have done much to make Philadelphia a cheap and desirable place of residence.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY GRAPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The officers of this association have issued a call for the third annual meeting, to be held in St. Louis, April 6th and 7th. One of the principal features of the meeting is to be the presentation and discussion of statistics for 1869 from members and other grape growers. These statistics are to show the number of acres, or number of vines planted in the year and their distance apart; the number in bearing, the total number; the amount of grapes sold and their average price; the number of gallons of wine made; extent of injury sustained by unfavorable weather, insects, birds, &c. A full collection of statistics on these points annually cannot fail to be of immense value to all interested in grape growing. They will show the rapidly with which this branch of industry is increasing. They will afford a basis on which to estimate the profits and prospects of the business. They will be the means of gathering important information concerning the best methods of culture, as well as the diseases and enemies of the vine, and their remedies. Another interesting feature of the meeting of this association is the full exhibition of various vintages that is promised. Last year, a much larger quantity of wine than was made in the Mississippi Valley, and not a little of it by new processes. Much of the wine thus manufactured is claimed to be of superior merit, and it is hoped that proper testing committees will be able to reach some satisfactory conclusion on this point. One session during the meeting is to be devoted to the discussion of the mode of treating the "must." Papers on other pertinent topics will be presented; and the third annual meeting of the grape-growers of the Mississippi Valley promises to be in every respect more than usually interesting and profitable.

Thomas' Declaration of Johnson's Brevet.
The following is Gen. Thomas' declaration of Andy Johnson's bribe:
Louisville, Feb. 22, 1868.
Hon. J. F. Wade, President of the Senate:
The morning papers of Louisville announced officially that my name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation. I am a General in the United States Army. My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment if conferred for services during the war. I therefore earnestly request that the Senate will not confirm the nomination.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.
BUTLER'S INQUIRY.—The fact that some of the books and papers of the Safe Deposit Company of this city were produced on demand of General Butler has created so much dissatisfaction among its patrons as to cause the publication of a card here, in which an attempt is made to dodge the whole matter. Several of the members assert that the committee exceeded its powers, and before General Butler gets through, some questions involving the rights of private citizens will be discussed on the floor of the House. It is rumored that Cuban bonds will be hunted down wherever they can be found, and that it is intended to look after lobbying in general.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS.—The action of the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature in regard to the death of General Thomas, caused much disgust among the Democratic Congressmen. Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, one of the strongest members of the opposition, offered a resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, to the effect that the House of Representatives to express the sentiments of the community in regard to the death of General Thomas, should be one of the largest meetings held in the Capitol for a long time. All the prominent officials of the Government will attend.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.—San Domingo again occupied the attention of the Senate for two hours and a half. Mr. Cassedy speaking against, and Mr. Stewart for, the ratification. Other Senators say there was nothing particularly new in either speech. Several of them have been up to see the President to ascertain just what the facts are about the rumored extension of time for ratification. He said nothing of the kind, but he did say that he was not particularly new in either speech. Several of them have been up to see the President to ascertain just what the facts are about the rumored extension of time for ratification. He said nothing of the kind, but he did say that he was not particularly new in either speech.

CLOSING OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The bill closing up the Freedmen's Bureau, and transferring its educational work to the Bureau of Education, was passed in the House today, and will probably be passed during the next morning hour. On the first of last September General Howard had on hand about \$1,700,000 subject to use for the purposes of his bureau. On the first of last February he reported to the Reconstruction Committee that he had on hand \$1,700,000. Last week, in response to further inquiry, he reported that there was only \$150,000 left, and unappropriated. How he has used up such much money since last fall has not yet come out in debate.

NO CANNON CHARGES.—Proctor has been informed by the many rumors that there is soon to be a break up of the Cabinet. No change will be made at present, and if any is made hereafter, Mr. Boutwell will not go out, nor will Mr. Butler come in, nor does the latter desire to leave Congress.

THE MEXICAN RISK.—Mayor Bowen and corporation attorney Cook have been discovered in a little speculation which indicates the character of the entire municipal government of this city. A contractor having claimed that the city owned a lot of land, the Mayor and the attorney made an arrangement to make through Cook to have the bill paid, on condition that \$500 should be given to him as he said for campaign purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FUTURE BILL.—The bank men were before the Committee today, and the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of Currency, also being present. The speakers then were representatives of the East, while to-day they were Messrs. Scammon and Medill, of Chicago, as representatives of the West. Medill, who is one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, made the best speech that has been delivered. He held that the passage of the Funding bill would be an act of bad faith, and an outrage on public justice, full of danger to the business of the country, and a blow to the credit of the Government. He said that the bill was a piece of bad faith, and an outrage on public justice, full of danger to the business of the country, and a blow to the credit of the Government.

SYSTEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The House Committee on Education today reported a bill to establish a system of national education, which was introduced by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and on his motion made the special order for the second Tuesday of next December, when it will come up for discussion. It is in nineteen sections, but the essential features can be stated in a few words. The President is authorized to appoint a School Superintendent for each State, and there are provisions for the appointment of Inspectors and Local Superintendents, and for the establishment and supervision of district schools. The machinery of the bill is in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and the annual report is to be laid before Congress by the named officer. The bill then goes on to levy a direct tax in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and declares that the money raised in each State under this act shall be expended therein for the purposes of education. It provides that the requirements of all pre-existing sections shall be satisfied with respect to any State, whenever it is provided to the satisfaction of the President that there is established in said State a system of common schools which provides reasonably for all the children therein who are unable to attend the common schools. It will be noticed that the bill cannot be held as applying to any Northern State, for the reason that all of them have good common school systems. Mr. Hoar prepared the bill with great care, and next winter will press it to a vote. If Tennessee and other Southern States don't fancy the payment of this direct tax and Governmental interference with educational matters, the way of relief is plain and easy to follow.

The Capital Heard From—A Halt at Parkersburg.
The steamer Mountain Boy passed here this morning for Charleston, with Gov. Stevenson and several State officers, accompanied by several members of the Legislature, and everything connected with the State Capitol on board. This mackerel stopped at Parkersburg for a short time, a little boy, named Dobbins, straggled off delayed the steamer some time. Quite a number of our citizens were down on the wharf to witness the sight.

THE XVTH AMENDMENT.

The Official Announcement of its Ratification.
To all whom these presents may come, Greeting:
Know YE, That the Congress of the United States, on or about the 27th day of February, in the year 1869, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 'Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid and binding on the States as part of the original Constitution, to-wit:

ARTICLE 15. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. 'Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.' And further, that it appears from official documents on file in the Department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, making a total of twenty-two States, which is a majority of three-fourths of the whole number of the States in the Union; and further, that it appears from an official document on file in the Department, that the Legislatures of the States of New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, have since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw said ratification of said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this Department; and further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department, that the Legislature of Georgia has by resolution ratified said proposed amendment.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of an act of Congress, approved on the 24th day of April, in the year 1868, entitled 'an act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes,' do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Spirits of the Deep—A Strange Tale of the Sea.
From the Boston Traveler, March 25.
About a year ago last month the schooner Andy Johnson, of Salem, started for Gloucester, on a fishing cruise, and has not been heard from since. About that time the schooner Haskell came in collision with a vessel in the night time on the banks, and sunk her, leaving a large piece of the rail of the unknown vessel on her bows. This piece corresponded with the Andy Johnson, and a fishing cruise, and has not been heard from since. About that time the schooner Haskell came in collision with a vessel in the night time on the banks, and sunk her, leaving a large piece of the rail of the unknown vessel on her bows. This piece corresponded with the Andy Johnson, and a fishing cruise, and has not been heard from since.

A Card Extraordinary.
To the American People, Greeting:
I am commissioned to procure the name and address of every person in the United States who takes a friendly interest in Woman's Enfranchisement. In order to compile this roll of honor, I hereby request every such person, immediately on reading this announcement, without waiting long enough to forget or neglect it, to take pen and ink, write the name and address legibly, and forward the same to me by mail, postage paid—a trifling cost which you will not begrudge to a good cause. Anybody sending in one envelope all the names in a family, village, or association, will render a helpful service. Three thousand American newspapers will obligingly print this card in their columns. The purpose of this registration is to know to whom to send important documents. Friends of the cause are urged to respond so simultaneously that their letters shall fly like a snow-storm. Sign at once. And the day will come when your children and children's children will be proud of the record.

THE VIRGINIA.
Mayor Ellison Enjoined by Judge Underwood.
REINFORCED, March 31.
Judge Underwood to-day, granted an injunction restraining Ellison from acting as Mayor. He also refused an appeal on the ground that the injunction was temporary, it being to continue only till the next term. Ellison's counsel gave notice of intention to disobey the order of the Court in order for a writ of habeas corpus. The judge in his decision declares the enabling act passed by the Legislature unconstitutional, which decision affects nearly all the officers of the State.

At 1 p. m. Thursday morning the fruit packing factory of J. B. Glenn & Co., at Cleveland, was burned. Loss \$8,000. Insured for \$500 in the Home, Albany & San Francisco. Loss on the building, owned by F. D. Stone, \$30,000. Insurance unknown.
The people of Washington county, Pa., are agitating for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau. Sign at once. The bark Hickock, with a cargo of 5,000 bags of coffee from Rio Janeiro, has been wrecked off Cape Charles. Crew saved. The colored citizens of New Orleans Wednesday fired a salute of 100 guns over the 15th amendment proclamation.

A salute of 100 guns was fired by the colored citizens of Albany Thursday, in honor of the 15th Amendment proclamation. The Republican State Committee of Connecticut authorized the statement that the President's proclamation is too late for the colored men to comply with the provisions of the registry law at the coming election. A fire broke out at 9 o'clock last evening, in the wholesale dry goods store, of Farrington, McMillan & Co., of Detroit. A total loss.

VARIETIES.

—The spring style of bonnets is described as "something like a sun-flower on the peak of a hay-stack."
—The newest style for dressing the hair is called "the Cleopatra." The hair is brushed high off the forehead and braided low in the neck, surmounted by a large imitation snake, which is coiled around the head.

—The New York Tribune, like all the rest of the country, is anxious for an end to what it calls the "Reconstruction devilment."
—Flowers are in bloom in the Capitol Grounds at Washington.
—It is noticed that all the severe storms, this year, have come on Sundays.
—The biggest shoes for women made in the Philadelphia market go to Utah; the smallest are ordered from Havana.

—The Maryland Legislature, having solemnly considered the question, have decided while passing a bill for the "Prevention of carrying deadly weapons," that an oyster knife is not to be included in the category, since it is not "deadly."
—The New York Mail says that the new fashioned parasols are so large that only one lady can pass under an awning on Broadway at a time. They have the appearance of pantaloons with light-lights.

—The Southern States are cultivating Chinese grass to be used as a substitute for silk. A machine and process for its preparation have already been patented.
—A herd of 25,000 buffaloes are now on a short distance west of Laramie City, and stray animals are frequently seen by the forest for the term ending March 31, 1871, and the latter for the term ending March 31, 1872.

Marshall Slack and the Troops.
To the Editor of the Intelligencer:
I notice in your paper several allusions to Maj. Slack, U. S. Marshal for West Virginia, in connection with the Kanawha, Ku-Klux and the soldiers sent there—in one of which it is sarcastically hinted that the soldiers were ordered to Kanawha as a "body-guard" for the Marshal. Please allow me the use of your columns to state the facts in the case, as I happen to know them.

Sometime last Summer, Maj. Slack made a trip to the head waters of Mud River, in Lincoln county, to serve some writs of execution in a case before the U. S. Circuit Court, which has been pending for about fifteen years, in which the possession of some 30,000 acres of land, occupied by squatters, is involved. He was met by quite a number of these men and warned not to serve his writs, but he went on, and served them, and was surrounded by about twenty armed men, and given twenty minutes to leave. In several previous attempts to serve the writs in the same case, and to survey the land, under order of the Court, had resulted in the same way, they had escaped by fleeing, and the latter individual was the last time. These facts being testified in the U. S. Court, the Marshal was instructed that "the processes must be executed if it took the whole force of the Government," and accordingly due application was made in January last to the Secretary of War for a company of troops, and the 12th and 14th regiments arrived in Charleston last week, to assist the Marshal in serving the writs mentioned above, and for no other purpose. The Governor, it may be well to state, had nothing to do with the obtaining the troops, as they were required to serve the processes of the U. S. Court.

Those who are acquainted with the Major's record need not be told that he needs no "body-guard," though some who are seeking his position, might. E. T. M.
Wheeling, W. Va., March 30, 1870.

A Satisfactory Financial Transaction.
From the Buffalo Express.
A singular financial transaction occurred in one of the docks of a day or two since. By some means or other it happened that the cashier owed one of the cashier three cents; the clerk owed the cashier two cents; the clerk owed the cashier two cents. One day last week the office boy having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the nickel over to the clerk, who, in turn, put half of it into the cashier's box, and the other half of it into the cashier's box. The latter handed the cent back to the office boy, who, in turn, put half of it into the cashier's box, and the other half of it into the cashier's box. The cashier then handed the cent back to the office boy, who, in turn, put half of it into the cashier's box, and the other half of it into the cashier's box.

Ohio Legislature.
COLUMBUS, March 31.
Joint resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Thomas, providing that the flags of the State House be displayed at half-mast during the remainder of the session, and directing the Governor to forward a copy to Mrs. Thomas, were unanimously adopted by the Senate, after the delivery of an eulogy by Senator Jones.

The Latest News.

XLIST CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.
HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, March 31.
The bill reported yesterday by Mr. ANSELL from the Committee on Education and Labor, relative to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, was taken up. The bill was discussed by Messrs. MCNEELY, DOCKERTY, SHANKS, ANNELL, HOAR and other members until the close of the morning hour, when discussion being closed the bill went over until the next morning hour.

Mr. PALME, from the Election Committee, reported that the credentials of the members elect, from Texas were regular and that they were *prima facie* entitled to seats. Four Texas members were then sworn in. Their names were W. T. CLARK, J. C. CONNOR, E. D. GEXNER and G. W. WHITMORE.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Committee rose.

Mr. LOGAN introduced, at the request of a friend, a bill to incorporate an Irish Colonization Society. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.
Mr. STRAYTON introduced a resolution of inquiry similar to that introduced by Mr. WILLEY in the Senate, relative to the practicability of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Adopted.

SENATE.
Mr. DRAPER presented the credentials of Messrs. MORGAN C. HAMILTON, and J. W. FLANAGAN, as Senators elect from Texas, the former for the term ending March 31, 1871, and the latter for the term ending March 31, 1872. He asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office. The credentials were read at the request of Mr. THURMAN, and then the Senators elect took the oath and their seats on the Republican side. A resolution of sympathy and respect for the memory of General Thomas was passed.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of causing a survey and examination, under direction of the War Department, of the line of water communication between the tide water on James and Ohio rivers at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, by way of James and Kanawha rivers and tributaries, with a view to ascertain the practicability and utility of such water communication as may be required for the transportation of military supplies in time of war and to meet the commercial necessities of the Mississippi valley, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

At 1 o'clock the case of General ARMSTRONG, as Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order for the Senate to take action on the declaration by ARMSTRONG to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary act on his part could be shown to make his intention valid.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. SUMNER, CARPENTER, COCKER, MORGAN, of Maine, Drayton, Satterthwaite, Drake, and THURMAN, until adjournment. No action taken.

DISASTER AT SEA.
New York, March 31.
The steam frigate Camille, which arrived here yesterday, having on board 1,600 men of the frigate, the Venezuela, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company of Liverpool, who were transferred to the Camille on the 16th of March in latitude 44 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 44 degrees 10 minutes west, about 1,600 miles from New York, and about 300 and 400 miles from the westward of the Azores, brings the following particulars of the disaster. The Venezuela is a fine iron screw steamer of 137 tons, with engines of 300 horse power, is bristled with piles on the line between Liverpool and Aspinwall, touching at several ports in the West Indies, and on the Spanish Main. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March, with a full cargo of general merchandise, 23,000 in specie, the mails, thirteen passengers, and a crew of forty-six persons, bound to the West Indies. From the date of sailing the experienced fresh gale, but on the 12th she encountered very heavy weather, which continues until the 15th, when she broke down at 8 1/2 in the morning. It was a moderate gale, with a heavy cross sea running; and without any warning or shock the rudder dropped off. At the same time the stern broke off, leaving the vessel in the water's side. The water rushed in the aft, and in fifteen minutes was full. Measures were taken at once to confine the water in the after compartment. The next day the Camille heeled in sight, and took on board the passengers. The captain, an officers, and thirty-four of the crew of the Venezuela remained with the ship.

A few hours after the ships parted company, a heavy gale set in, and the captain of the Camille fears the Venezuela could not, in her crippled condition, weather it. There is a strong feeling among the passengers that the crew of the Venezuela did not survive the gale of the 16th and 17th instants.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.
LONDON, March 31.
The flow of specie to the bank of England, this week, has been unusually heavy. The amount on hand is greater £253,000 sterling, than at the corresponding time last week.

The cargo of horses, cattle, and sheep, which arrived a day or two ago from the Argentine Republic, sold at Falmouth, yesterday, the prices realized being very unsatisfactory. The arrivals were sound, but in poor condition, on account of the long confinement. The voyage was a mere experiment.
The *Los* says the departure of the troops and steel battery, sent organized for operations in the Red River country, will be delayed a few days. The reason for this is that a delegation from that settlement is now on its way here to lay an explanation of their situation and affairs before the Government authorities, and no action will be taken until the delegation can be heard by "donkey."

The steamship *Hillemann*, from Portland, has arrived.
ROME.
ROME, March 31.
At the meeting of the Council to-day the scheme of De Fide was promulgated. The Holy See granted three days for the dissenting members to submit to its authority. That time has expired, and as the Armenians have shown no sign of yielding, a major of excommunication will be produced against them.

PARIS.
PARIS, March 31.
It is asserted here that the Ecumenical Council will immediately commence the discussion of the scheme of infallibility. In that case the French ambassador will not return to Rome.
SPAIN.
MADRID, March 31.
In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, Senor Rivega, in reply to a question, assured the Deputies that no telegrams from New York in relation to the war in Cuba were to be trusted, as they were founded on false information.

The Government has officially announced the intention to obtain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Ecumenical Council.
FRANCE.
PARIS, March 31.
The amount of specie in the Bank of France to-day was 2,000,000 francs greater than last week.

Officer who received the Grand Cross of the order of Charles III of Spain—his only decoration.
The first number of the new religious journal, *La Concordia*, of which Pere Hyacinthe is chief editor, appeared to-day. The police are actively pursuing investigations into the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor and State. Nearly all the parties lately arrested in connection with this affair are workmen.

HOLLAND.
THE HAGUE, March 31.
An animated debate occurred in the Chambers recently on the question of privileges to one of the two rival cables to America. The ministers were at length induced to make equal terms.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.
St. Louis, March 31.
At a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, held at Gen. Schofield's headquarters, this noon, the following resolutions were adopted:
WHEREAS, It having pleased Almighty God to remove from us Gen. George H. Thomas, our late beloved commander as a testimonial of our appreciation of his goodness, greatness and exalted character, Resolved, That in his death the country has lost one of the noblest examples of its institutions, the army one of its greatest champions, society one of its brightest ornaments and the world a great and good man.

Resolved, That in him we recognize the model soldier who, by his course in action, infused into his troops heroic valor, by his wise / Generalship inspired all with unquestioned confidence, by his gentle consideration for his followers, earned from them the enduring affection of the army, and by his patriotic self-sacrifice and patriotism won the hearts of his countrymen.

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CUBA.
NEW YORK, March 31.
Late Havana correspondence states that two battles have been fought in the Los Tunas district, both of which have resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards. It was thought that General Gomez commanded in the last fight. The report of these Cuban victories was not credited in Madrid yesterday.

The text of the address of the Spaniards in Cuba to the Spaniards at home, a mention of which has been made by telegraph, is published. It opposes vehemently the transfer of Cuba to any foreign power, and concludes with this declaration: "The Spaniards who are in Cuba shall remain Spanish or we will abandon her when converted to ashes."

CONNECTICUT.
Registration of Colored Voters for Monday's Election.
NEW YORK, March 31.
Advices from Connecticut show that about 100 colored men have made application for registration, and according to the laws of the State, the Boards of Registration, can decide on their claims on the morning of the election, so that the announcement of the adoption of the 15th Amendment, yesterday, will secure the right to vote to at least one-half of the above number of colored men.

Both Senators Ferry and Buckingham are expected home to-day.
Commercial and Financial.
New York, March 31.
Money—Market more active and closer at the close. Call loans 60 1/2 per cent. Show & Burges, petroleum merchants, are reported as having secured a loan of \$1,000,000 from that branch of trade at Pittsburgh, is also said to have failed upon contracts on futures, with the result of a heavy loss. The election of the Lake Shore Company. Deliveries of stock were irregular, and a 3/4 per cent was paid for the use of stock of Southern railroads and bills made against securities; prime 10 1/2 1/2 1/2.

Weak in sympathy with the vague rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury made a statement to the effect that the business of the country was in a state of depression, and the weakness in foreign exchange and the increase in the value of the dollar, which covers the closing of the transfer books.
Continued Excessively weak under a limited demand and free supply of Southern railroads and bills made against securities; prime 10 1/2 1/2 1/2.

Cincinnati Market.
CINCINNATI, March 31.
FLOUR—Family at \$3 1/2 1/2 1/2. Corn—In good demand at 72 1/2 1/2 1/2. Cattle—Firm at 52 1/2 1/2 1/2. Hogs—Firm at 42 1/2 1/2 1/2. Sheep—Firm at 32 1/2 1/2 1/2. Butter—Firm at 22 1/2 1/2 1/2. Lard—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Sugar—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Coffee—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Tea—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Rice—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Beans—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Peas—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Lentils—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Chickpeas—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Mung beans—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Soybeans—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Sesame seeds—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Mustard seeds—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Flax seeds—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Hemp seeds—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Linseed oil—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Cottonseed oil—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Olive oil—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Castor oil—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Turpentine—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Rosin—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Asphaltum—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Bitumen—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Cement—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Brick—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Stone—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Timber—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Lumber—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Paper—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Ink—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Stationery—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Printing—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Binding—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Bookbinding—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Stationery—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Printing—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Binding—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2. Bookbinding—Firm at 12 1/2 1/2 1/2.

New York Produce Market.
NEW YORK, March 31.
Cotton—Market firm; sales 2,000 bales at 8 1/2 1/2 1/2 for adding upland.
FLOUR—Market closed steady with a moderate demand for low grades of flour.
GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and without decided change. No. 1 spring at 70 1/2 1/